

WEATHER FACTS.

Wannamaker, Dec. 17.—Ohio:
Warmer, fair weather.

SPRINGFIELD, O.,
December 17, 1887.

A WOOLING!

If you want to make good coffee, all the French and Vienna methods in the world won't help you unless you have a good coffee grain to make it from. It's the grain that does it.

In Coffees as in Clothes.

The grain of good clothes is wool; there is no substitute for it that we know of. Shoddy's no substitute; cut prices are no substitute; and if you wear wool you have to pay for it, just as sure as it costs to raise sheep.

THE TWO ANIMALS.

To get wool from the back of the animal sheep to the back of the animal man costs quality for quality, about the same at all stages, up to delivery. If the man who finally transforms the wool into the coat sells directly to you, you only have to pay his profit. But if he sells to a dealer who sells to you, that is one more profit that you have to pay.

SAVE IT.

By buying of us you save this, for we make the coat and sell it to you, allowing no dealer to come between us. This is the sole secret of the success of

THE WHEN,

25 and 27 West Main Street.

N. B.—Smoking Jackets, fancy and gold lined Umbrellas, nice line of Mufflers, fancy embroidered Handkerchiefs and many other things which make appropriate Christmas gifts.

ARCADE GROCERY

SARATOGA CHIPS.

Glaze Cherries, French; Glaze Apricots, French; Crystallized Strawberries, French. Crystallized Cherries, French.

DEPESA BUNCH

RAISINS!

Layer Onions Raisins, Citron, Lemon Peel, Orange Peel, French Prunes, Figs, Currants, Peeled Peaches, Unpeeled Peaches, Apricots, Blackberries, Pitted Cherries, California Almonds, Tarragon Almonds, Buckwheat Flour, Cape Cod Cranberries,

JERSEY SWEET POTATOES,

Coroza Nuts, Spanish Onions, Malaga Grapes, Jamaica Orange, Sweet Cider, Honey, Hominy Grits, Beans. The finest lot of Crackers in the city. The above goods are all new and fresh.

J. M. MUEFFER.

SENSIBLE

HOLIDAY GIFTS

—FOR—

MEN AND BOYS.

A Nice Hat,
A Fur Cap,
Fine Shirts,
Mufflers,
Gloves,
Collars and Cuffs

Fine Suspenders, Silk or Alpaca Umbrellas, Boutons in Neckwear, Cut Buttons, Scarf Pins, etc. For a Choice Assortment at Reasonable prices, call on

HYPES.

The Hatter and Furrier,
5 East Main St.

Dr. Lovitt E. Custer.

DENTIST.

Preservation of natural teeth by latest approved methods. Strictly first-class work guaranteed.

28 N. High St., over Hargrave's Shoe Store.

MR. JOHN FOOS'S MESSAGE.

Sugar Consumption and Sugar Production, Present and Prospective, in the United States.

Shall the Sugar Industry be Wiped Out for the Benefit of Foreign Producers?—The Sorghum and Sugar-Beet Industries and Their Outlook.

To the Editor of the Republic:

It is wise statesmanship to foster the production of cane sugar in Louisiana, Texas and Florida and sorghum and beet sugar in the north and west.

The consumption of sugar per capita is constantly increasing. This, and our inevitable great increase in population, forces the question of a future supply to the front, and upon investigation, will be found hardly secondary to any other question.

I am aware that but few think of it in any other light than a matter of small importance to the country at large. It is to be regretted that nearly all of our journalists belong to this large class. I have yet to see a well-written, unprejudiced article in our newspapers upon the sugar question. As a matter of fact, the newspapers have created a prejudice in the minds of the people of the north and west towards the industry of Louisiana. They have educated the people to believe that it is a matter of no importance or much consequence how or where we shall get our future supply of sugar. Let us see if this is not an erroneous view.

It is the vital principle of protection to build up home production and home consumption, to bring the producer and consumer together. The advantages which would result from such a condition will not be denied by any one, even Frenchmen, who are freetraders or for a tariff for revenue only.

Then, if home production is admitted to be wise and advantageous to the people at large, to every one in every state of the Union—is it not a matter of paramount importance that every effort be made to produce the sugar required to supply our wants? The answer to this inquiry must necessarily be in the affirmative.

The question, then, is: Can we, within the limits of the United States, produce a sufficient amount to supply our want?

To enable us to determine the question fairly, we must take into consideration the amount of sugar our wants require, and our sources of production.

In round numbers, we will consume in the year 1887, one million five hundred thousand tons. This is an enormous quantity, but what will be our requirements within the next twenty-five years, if the present increase in population continues? Our annual consumption at the present time of foreign sugar exceeds one hundred million dollars in twenty-four years, and will reach two hundred million dollars annually. From the foregoing we know very nearly what our wants are today and what they will be in the future, and the time has come when we must decide as to how they shall be supplied. We must decide whether it is wise to make the effort to produce our supply of sugar within the limits of our own territory or go on forever paying out annually hundreds of millions of dollars for foreign sugar.

This is the important problem to be solved and it demands the most careful consideration. What is the sugar producing capacity of our own territory? Can it be made equal to our wants? I believe it can, and will succeed to give my reasons. I make the statement that there is enough land in Louisiana, Texas and Florida suitable for the cultivation of cane to produce one half million tons of sugar each year. Can I verify this statement? Let us see. In 1861 Louisiana produced two hundred and fifty thousand tons. This was done under the crudest conditions of agriculture and with the most primitive class of sugar machinery. The average amount of sugar produced from an acre of cane did not exceed twelve to fifteen hundred pounds. Today, with improved cultivation and machinery of modern construction, the average yield perhaps reaches three thousand pounds from an acre of fairly good cane, or an increase of more than one hundred per cent. It follows, then, that if Louisiana produced in 1861, under the most adverse conditions, two hundred and fifty thousand tons, the same area of land under cultivation today would yield five hundred thousand tons. But Louisiana has a large area of land that never has been cultivated. When this is planted in cane it will be safe to say that she can, within her own limits, under present and prospective conditions, supply us with seven hundred and fifty thousand tons. But what are these prospective conditions? Simply this: The sugar planters have learned that it is not necessary that each one should have a sugar factory to manufacture cane into sugar, and why should he? Would it not be deemed an act of folly for a western farmer to erect a flouring mill simply to grind his own wheat into flour? But this is just what the sugar planter has been doing. But a new idea has come to him: Why invest \$50,000 to \$100,000 in a sugar factory when the same output can be obtained by adopting what may be termed central factories upon precisely the same plan as adopted in Germany and other beet sugar producing countries? These factories are erected in the various beet producing districts, but have no connection with the growing of the beets further than to contract with the farmer for his beets to be delivered at a stipulated price in the fall. This is generally the plan adopted, though many do not contract, but sell at the market price at the time of delivery. By this system the contractor is relieved from the burden of an expensive factory, or, if not entirely relieved, it so diffuses and spreads the expense as to make it very light upon each farmer.

The adoption of this central factory system will increase the production of sugar in Louisiana and other states, from the fact that it will enable a planter of limited means to cultivate ten, twenty or fifty acres of cane with the same proportionate profit as one who cultivates a thousand acres.

It needs no argument to demonstrate the truth of this statement. Admit this and it will not follow as equally true that the production will be immensely increased from the very fact that it will so largely increase the number who can engage in the business privately, and with, of course, increase the area under cultivation.

Central factories are to a very limited extent already in operation in Louisiana, with satisfactory results.

They not only relieve the planter of the great outlay for a plantation sugar, but give him more satisfactory results by a better extraction of the juice and a better grade of sugar. They also separate the business of planting from that of manufacturing. The planter simply grows the cane. The central factory manufactures it into sugar—just as the wool grower grows wool and the woolen manufacturer weaves it into cloth.

It will not require any stretch of the imagination to conceive the great results that must naturally follow the adoption of the German system.

So far we have not considered the new "Diffusion" process, which has been successfully tested in the extraction of sugar from sorghum at Fort Scott, Kansas, and from sugar cane at the Magnolia plantation in Louisiana.

It has, within a few days, been reported by telegraph that the results of the diffusion process made by the government at the latter place is an increase of twenty-five per cent. over all previous methods. Certainly, then, it is not an over-estimate to say that Louisiana alone can, under the present and prospective conditions, supply the whole of our present consumption. By what shall we say of Texas and Florida, with a much larger area of land, well adapted for growing sugar cane? If Louisiana can increase her product from two hundred and fifty thousand tons in 1861, to seven hundred and fifty thousand tons, by a better system of cultivation and a more economical and better method of manufacture, will not the same conditions follow in Texas and Florida as was ever grown in this country. Florida, as yet, has done but little, but enough has been accomplished to show conclusively that she need be no small factor in the matter of a future supply. May we not, then, reasonably conclude that under the same conditions that Louisiana can produce three quarters of a million tons Texas and Florida can produce an equal or larger amount? It would give us one million, five hundred thousand tons of sugar—enough to supply our present wants. Admitting, for a moment, that the capacity of the three states is overestimated and that they can grow but one million tons—is not the industry very small?

Do not forget that the production of one million tons of sugar gives a value of one hundred millions in money. Remember, also, that it means a purchasing capacity of one hundred million dollars, almost wholly from the north and west.

No doubt the question will be asked that if Louisiana produced two hundred and fifty thousand tons in 1861, why has the amount decreased since that date? The question is a legitimate one and should have an answer.

In 1863, at the close of the war, there was hardly a plantation in successful operation. Many sugar houses were destroyed and the land was largely a waste; the planters were without means to rebuild—to buy seed-cane, farm implements, mules, etc., etc. Nor did they pay the laborer for the cultivation of the cane. The sugar planter, in such a condition, is quite a different thing from opening up a farm in the west. A farmer with a team of horses, a few agricultural implements and a few bushels of seed, can soon grow and market sugar cane. But if he is compelled to invest \$25,000 or \$50,000 in a sugar house, seed-cane, mules, labor, etc., before his crop was ready for the market, he would find his troubles largely multiplied in proportion to his losses.

Now the condition of the sugar planter in Louisiana in 1863. Then we must not forget the fact that a large portion of the state has been ravaged by the overflow of the Mississippi four times since 1865, and many thousands of acres of cane destroyed at each overflow. Is it surprising, then, that progress has been so slow? It may be said that if the land is given up to the water, the water requirement is waste. Our answer to this is, that it is not known in the history of this country that land so rich and fertile as that of Louisiana, once won, is again to be given up.

So far we have only considered the production of sugar from sugar cane. We yet have two other sources from which to derive a supply, either or both of which may be largely relied upon in the future of this country. I refer to the sugar beet and to sorghum.

Let us first take up the beet. It is, perhaps, about three quarters of a century since the first beet made in France produced sugar from beets. After that it was introduced into the German and other states; but for fifty years little progress was made. The principal difficulty was in producing a beet that would yield a large quantity of sugar. That it has been a success is evident from the fact that today the production of beet sugar in excess of that made from cane. Statistics show that over one and a half million tons are made each year in Europe, and that from cane does not exceed two and a quarter million tons, exclusive of that grown in Asia, of which we know almost nothing.

The matter of an ample supply of sugar from beets is no longer an unsolved problem on the continent of Europe. The only question for us to solve is, whether we have a similar soil, climate and rainfall in this country. We do not know the history of these three essential conditions are wanting in this country. In the beet-growing system of France, Germany, Austria, etc., the average temperature for July, August and September will not fall below 60 degrees, and the rainfall will average but little over two inches. Observation has shown that there is a large belt of land running through the Northern states, from New York to California, with like soil, climate and rainfall. The beet is grown in Germany, Austria and Russia. Now with like essential conditions will not the results be the same?

I am well aware that the effort made in Maine to grow beets for sugar, and other points to make sugar from beets, was not successful, yet it was not more unsuccessful than the earlier efforts in France and Germany. The beets grown at that time were much inferior to those now grown, but the failure is to be attributed quite as much or more to the want of proper cultivation and suitable machinery for the extraction of the sugar.

It is quite well known that we need not depend upon the same climatic conditions as in France and Germany. To prove this, we need but refer to the successful manufacture of beet sugar in California. In the climate of that state, growing, conclusively, that we have in this country a very large area in which the beet may be cultivated successfully, and with the same class of machinery and labor skilled in the manufacture, there is nothing to prevent the production of our entire supply of sugar from beets alone.

But what can be said in favor of the cultivation of sorghum as a source of supply? We all know that for years a large quantity of syrup or molasses has been produced in this plant, and for this purpose it can be grown in every state in the Union. But can the syrup be successfully made into sugar? The fact that sugar has been made from sorghum for many years and many states of the north will not be denied. The only question has been, whether it could be done profitably. On this point it seems that we have most excellent authority for saying that it is no longer a matter of doubt. For some two or three years past the government has been making experiments at a sorghum factory at Fort Scott, Kansas, and the tests made there the past fall are pronounced by Commissioner Cole of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, a complete success. The interest elicited is so strong, that factories are already being projected in other parts of the state. Sorghum will ripen south of 41 degrees, giving an almost unlimited scope of territory in which it can be successfully cultivated for sugar. Now with a soil and climate suited to the growth of cane, sorghum and the sugar beet, it is the interest of the entire country to promote their cultivation by all proper legislation? Would it not be a mistake to put sugar on the free list, or even reduce the present duty? It is an easy matter for congress to wipe out the fifty millions of revenue received from imported sugar, but would it be for the best ultimate interests of the country to do so? This is the problem to be solved by the present congress. Let us suppose that the duty is taken off—that testing benefit has been attained? Nothing but the reduction of the revenue. But in obtaining this the material interests of a half a million citizens have been ruined, their industry destroyed, and one hundred millions invested in sugar

JOHN P. FOSTER!

He is the Capable President of the National Republican League—A Man of Sense and Strength.

A Hundred Thousand Dollar Fire at Milwaukee—A Building Tumbles in at Lafayette, Indiana, and a Man Killed.

By the Associated Press.

New York, December 17.—The nominations for president of the National League were made to the morning session. Edward A. Somers, of Buffalo, nominated James P. Foster; General Nathan Goff nominated E. Lowden Snowden, of Pennsylvania; Colonel Atkinson, of Michigan, nominated Colonel Nathan Goff, who declined; Mr. Snowden withdrew his name. W. E. Gardner, of Wisconsin, moved that the election of Foster be made by acclamation.

The convention of republican clubs adjourned sine die at 12:30. The meeting of the national executive committee will be held at 2 o'clock.

A resolution by Howard S. Fuller, of Albany, was the cause of much excitement. It was as follows: "Resolved—That this convention of republican clubs of the United States, representing the universal sentiment and patriotic desire of the republicans of the United States, express its emphatic disapproval of President Cleveland's action in nominating I. Q. C. L. L. for the supreme court bench of the United States, and we recommend that the republican members of the United States senate vote against his confirmation of the same."

The vote was taken on the question of tabling it and Everts declared it tabled.

AMERICA AHEAD.

John Sherman has repeatedly announced his readiness to vote for the repeal of the duty and pay the planter a bounty, but he has not entered into a treaty with Spain to admit sugar from Cuba free of duty for the avowed purpose of securing trade with that island, which, under rule of Spain, never did nor would amount to more than five or six million dollars' worth annually from this country. It is almost an unquestioned fact that the trade of Louisiana is worth more than all the trade from all the West India Islands. But this is not all. The destruction of this industry of a half million people, they are forced to grow their own beef, pork and grain, and manufacture their own goods. Then the north and west have not only lost a customer for twenty-five million dollars annually, but are confronted with a competitor who must produce the same articles heretofore produced in the north and west. Is this desirable?

It is not much better that our industries should be diversified rather than contracted? Would it not be wise to so legislate that millions of our people should be engaged in the production of sugar, (and therefore consumers of western products), rather than as soldiers, sailors, and laborers, who are already in excess of home or foreign demand?

What the present congress will do is a matter of uncertainty. All know that a violent attack will be made on the sugar duty.

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PUBLIC INSTALLATION.

The annual public installation of officers of Palestine commandery, No. 33, K. T., was celebrated last (Friday) evening at the Masonic temple, with all the social features of former years. No event in the year is of greater interest to the public than these public installations, for then alone do they obtain a peep at the magnificent asylum of Masonry, with its mystic symbols and its luxurious furnishings. Last night's affair was one of the most pleasant of the series of installations, and was attended by a brilliant assemblage of Sir Knights in full regalia, their ladies and invited guests, to the number of nearly three hundred.

The installation ceremonies were first observed, Past Commander E. C. Gwynn administering the obligations to the incoming officers with great solemnity, assisted by a full court of other officers in impressive Masonic regalia. The following officers were installed: S. J. Lafferty, E. C. Samuel Harford, Gen. George M. C. Brown, John C. Miller, Prelate. G. H. Knight, S. W. J. H. Rabbitts, J. W. J. W. Parsons, Treasurer. E. C. Brown, Secretary. William F. Webster, Standard Bearer. W. C. Powell, Sword Bearer. Daniel Bruner, Sentinel. Irvin Tennant, Third Guard. A. C. Funt, Second Guard. A. A. Ambler, First Guard.

While the great tables in the banquet hall above were being spread, Wood's orchestra, which was present, rendered a complete promenade concert of popular music, which was really excellent and was much enjoyed. Supper was announced at 10 o'clock and the company was soon seated in the commodious banquet hall, where a plain but substantial repast of oysters, coffee, rolls, cold meats, pickles, cake and fruit, was served. No toasts were on the bill of fare and after an hour at the table, discussing the merits of Up Elliff's excellent fare, the tables were cleared away and dancing was commenced.

Everyone knows what a ball by Palestine Commandery expresses, and last evening was one of its best. Wood's orchestra furnished admirable music to dance by, and the dancing was maintained with unabated interest until an early hour—this morning.

Among those present from out of the city were Mr. C. H. Hunter, of Mechanicsburg; Mrs. J. H. Evans, of Columbus; Miss Mattie Hill, of Akron; Miss May Hunter, of Catawba.

SUDDEN DEATH.

An Aged Hucklester Drops Dead in Market This Morning, From Heart Disease.

Henry Wolfe, an aged huckster, died suddenly, shortly before 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, while attending market. The cause of his death is supposed to have been heart disease, to which, for many years, he has been subject. His home is between Terre Haute and Westville, in Champagne county, and he has attended this market on Tuesdays and Saturdays for years past, his fair, fully mannered and portly form having grown to be familiar features of the market. His stand was always near the corner of High and East squares.

Las night he came in as usual and slept in a room in the West building. Occupants of the same floor say that he talked and groaned all night, but today told several people that he was as well as usual. About 1:30 he was taken sick with dizziness and inability to breathe, and was assisted into West's lamp store, on the corner, where he died soon after. Dr. Evans was summoned, but the man was past human aid when he arrived.

Corner Bennett took charge of the body and it was conveyed to his office by the patrol wagon. The family of the deceased, consisting of a wife and several adult children, were notified. The corner will not hold an inquest.

The deceased was about 70 years old and was of the smooth-faced, full-blooded type that characterizes the English farmer. He was familiarly known as "Baldy" Wolfe.

TWO SUITS.

The Western Union Wants Reimbursement Divorce Asked.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. by its attorneys Ramsey and Maxwell, of Hamilton, O., has filed a printed petition in common pleas against John W. Parsons, treasurer of Clark county, seeking to recover the sum of \$376.91, with interest, assessed against it as taxes in May 1886. The petition recites that the tax was illegal and void and that the treasurer's statement regarding this county of business done by the plaintiff between its office in this county and points outside the state, was rendered under protest. The action is to recover money only.

By her attorney J. J. Miller, Esq., Minnie Murphy today brought suit in common pleas asking divorce from John Murphy on the grounds of wilful absence, neglect and failure to provide. The plaintiff also says that the defendant is now in the penitentiary at Auburn, N. Y., serving a two years sentence for bigamy, to which he pleaded guilty in Rome, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1887. The parties were married in Bucyrus and have one child, whose custody the plaintiff asks.

CHRISTMAS CRUSH.

F. F. Brandom & Co. Having Just a Little More Business Than is Comfortable.

F. F. Brandom & Co., the Arcade music dealers, are having a test put to their good nature at present, but "they like it." If being rushed almost out of one's skin by business is a pleasure, then indeed their lot is one of joy. The store is constantly crowded with customers and the number of fine instruments they are selling is almost phenomenal, when one considers the tightness of the money market. Brandom Co. always enjoy a big, strong, sterling business, but at this period of the year it is all athrob with new life.

In musical novelties they lead the trade. They are selling three of the wonderful "aristons" daily, and their trade in small musical merchandise is simply enormous. There is nothing in the musical line you cannot get at Brandom's. If they haven't got it they can telegraph for it—from a pipe-organ to a jeweler's.

Picture Frames.

At Remberg's book and stationery store, No. 59 Arcade, can be found a nice line of goods for Christmas. Besides books, plush goods and many other useful articles, he makes a specialty of picture frames, and frames to order pictures of all kinds. His stock is complete, with the lowest prices.

A Few Chances Left.

The fine music box that is to be raffled off at "The Only" cigar store, No. 3 West Main street, opposite Black's opera house, is one of the finest in the city. It will go one week from tonight, and there are a few more chances left. Boys, go in and fill out the list.

Good Boves.

Fine cream sliced candy will be given away free to purchasers at Paynter & Co.'s bargain store next week.

Secure your seats at once for Nat Goodwin.

The Torrey Razor.

The Torrey razors have the reputation for being the best, and are more used than any other make. A complete line has just been received by W. C. Downey & Son.

Man and Wife Burned to Death.

From Hamburg, Erie county, says: George Bauerli and wife, aged 61 and 38, respectively, were burned to death early this morning. The house burned and the couple were too infirm to make their escape.

Masons Aid the Striking Printers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The Bricklayers and Stonemasons' union, the strongest and most wealthy of all the trades unions in the city, adopted a resolution last night to aid the striking printers, both morally and financially.